WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1885.

Sijau Opera Haune-Adonis, FP, M. Umaino-Nanon, FP, M. Widen Dianes-Talleans in Wax, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Madhain Agance Theores—The Willow Cops., FP, M. Tony Pastor's Schrming SP. M. Wallack's The Black Russar. SP. M.

#### Concerning Old Age.

The skeptical views of such critics as the late Sir G. C. Lewis and Mr. W. J. THOMS, as to the possibility and probability of eentenarians, have been pretty thoroughly discredited by vital statistics. Leaving out of consideration the old famous specimens of longevity and all doubtful modern instances of men and women living to be a hundred years old or more, there remain enough of centenarians the date of whose birth is recorded, and the fact of whose living a century or more is beyond dispute. Indeed, such cases seem to be growing more and more common, and attract no great attention. Yet there are few spectacles more profoundly interesting than that of a life protracted beyond the ordinary limit of old age. To have survived all or almost all of one's generation, is in itself a proof of some sort of superiority of tissue or habit or environment. It is to have held out longes in the hopeless fight of all things living against death, and perhaps to have shown that most men die before their time.

Let men affect what pretence of pessimism and disgust with life they will, they cannot help loving life and clinging to it. Religious enthusiasm may regard it as but a passage the sooner crossed the better to a higher form of existence; and inability to perform its duties or incapacity for its enjoyments may lead weak unfortunate natures to throw it blindly away; but to men of thoroughly sane organization and energies evenly devel oped, life is something to be loved for itself. and all means and instances of its prolongation are worthy to be studied. Men whom life disgusts or bores are deprived of the faculty of judging it properly. Life is not for them, but for those who know how to use it; and to those who know, and are so fortunate in mind and circumstance as to expand and not contract their sympathics, it must be as desirable as interesting as well worth living at eighty or ninety as at twenty-five. Nor need the strength of even fivescore years be labor and sorrow if the faculties be, as sometimes they are, unimpaired.

It is sometimes said that the men who really live wear out early, and that people live to be old by creeping sluggishly along. burning life's candle to the socket by nig gardly husbandry of its light. But aside from the fact that the names of some of the greatest thinkers and scholars of the past are to be found in the lists of the octogensrians and nonagenarians, is it not true that It is this intellectual sluggishness, this want of flexibility to meet the changing conditions which the change of years brings, this want of interest in contemporary life, that prevents many men from attaining to fortunate old age? So long as a man keeps his faculties employed and interested, so long as he is alert to all the movements of the world about him, so long he remains young and so much the greater are his chances of coming to what is called old age. That torpid and dark old age wherein the physical powers have feebly survived the decay of the intellectual is but death devoid of its peace and dignity; but what time of man's years is more splendid and imposing than the tranquil old age of a life which has widened as it engthened, the majestic age of PLATO,

The ordinary life of man seems to be do prived and defrauded, compared with these lives to which wisdom and length of days were given. The full century of existence which Sir Moses Monteriore filled with beneficent activities is not too long to live. Indeed, instead of regarding lives so long as something abnormal and extraordinary, they ought perhaps to be regarded as coming mearer to the full measure and best rule of existence, while the lives of most men are shortened and cut off before their real maturity. Old age has been and is too much regarded as but the less of life, untoyable, squalld, and pitiable, as the Greeks were atways bewalling it to be. Men want to live long, but hate old age. The grand secular life which ended at Ramsgate the other day, should serve to teach the thoughtless and the foolish how noble and desirable is an old age of activity and wisdom. Men at the longest do not get so much of life that they can afford to neglect even the smallest part of it. And in view of such lives as that of the Hebrew philanthropist, a well-conditioned old age seems only a continuing and riper youth.

MICHAEL ANGREO, and GÖTHE?

"The best is yet to be: The last of life, for which the first was made."

## The Soudan Tragedy of Errors.

Should the Italian expedition now said to be decided on manage to relieve Kassala-a result probable enough now that the beslegers are disorganized by the death of their leaders-its success would set in strong relief the tissue of disastrous blunders which ought to make England execrate the name of the Soudan. It is now evident that, after wasting the lives of thousands of soldiers by despatching Wolseley and GRAHAM too late, the British Government has sacrificed substantial advantages, which chance had cast within their grasp, by recalling them at the wrong moment. The Salisbury Cabinet, indeed, can hardly be expected to redress in the last hours of a Parliament mistakes in which Great Britain was involved by its predecessor; but it must be a crue disappointment to the men who fought against the MAHDI and OSMAN DIGMA that they cannot profit by the death of their formidable opponents to retake Berber and Khartoum and deliver the garrisons of Sen-mar and Kassala, which, as if to shame those who have forsaken them, still continue

to hold out.

By the help of details lately published in the London newspapers it is possible to strike a balance sheet of the Soudan operations The number of British officers lost in the Nile country since HICKS met his end in Darfour, seems astonishingly large when we recall the meagreness of the work they accomplished. Passing over Gen. Gordon and Col. STEWART, who may be deemed the voluntary victims of a high sense of honor and of duty, and omitting the less familiar names of officers who fell in the sanguinary battles fought by Gen. GRAHAM's column in its two abortive efforts to advance from Suakim to Berber, we observe that the two Generals presumably the most efficient in Gen. WolseLey's force, because deputed to command the two expe ditions from Kortt-Gen. EARLE and Gen. STEWART-both threw away their lives for victories which proved to have been won in vain. But although in engagements contested with a desperation seldom beheld in modern warfare the mortality among the officers may have been proportionate to that of the common soldiers, the destruction of the latter by privation and disease is known to have been far more appalling.

Since the correspondents of the press, whose telegrams relating to the havor made by sickness had been held back, have returned from Egypt and divulged the frightful state of things at Suakim, it is estimated that one half of the troops forwarded from England and India to the Soudan are dead or hope lessly disabled.

Of course war always has its harrowing and ghastly side, and it is the common sol diers who must bear the brunt of suffering But usually their immolation subserves great public ends, and thus relieves the public conscience from compunction and reproach There is no such excuse and consolation for those who sentenced thousands of England's bravest sons to a fruitless death in the Sou dan. When one reflects how human lives which, owing to specific features of training and of temper, were of high value to the State, and which it was a statesman's duty to husband with peculiar care, have been flung away in this Soudan business without plan or purpose and without a semblance of remorse, it seems incredible that those who are exclusively responsible for that tragedy of errors have not succumbed to public obloquy. Yet we are told that, while the mere suspicion that French soldiers have been killed for naught in Tonquin suffloes to ruin a French Minister, Mr. GLAD-STONE never was more popular than he is now, when the miseries brought on Englishmen as well as natives by his course in Egypt are at last thoroughly disclosed.

#### A Plan for Industrial Training.

A momber of Parliament from Liverpool lately introduced into the House of Com mons a resolution declaring that "it is expe dient to establish a system of compulsor industrial training for the children of the destitute classes, in night schools, from the age of twelve or thirteen to sixteen years, in order to fit them to earn their living either at home or in the colonies."

The introducer expressed the fear that there was "looming in the future something very like a starved proletariat, and it migh be a catacivem of the most appalling kind. According to the report of the Royal Com mission on the housing of the poor, 60,00 families, representing fully 300,000 persons are now living in single rooms in London Such overcrowding degrades the people morally and physically, and by unfitting them to endure strenuous labor reduces them to a condition of semi-pauperism.

The remedy for this state of things he finds in colonization, but the colonies would not take such people because of their utter unfitness to make their way in a new country. Hence he would compel their children to receive industrial training at the expense of the Government, so that they might us their hands with skill. Those most experienced in education agreed that this training was required on a vastly increased scale, and it was especially needed, the Liverpool member thought, by the children of the many who hang on the verge of pauperism.

Sir RICHARD CROSS objected to the compulsion and the inspection required by the proposed plan. He did not believe in the State's assuming the duties which belonged to parents, and said that the people would not tolerate the inquisitions of the necessary inspectors. But he concurred in the opinion as to the great value of mixed education, industrial and other, and expressed the very decided conviction that such education ought to be more general in the schools.

changing the existing system of free public education is more and more recognized by those who have given most attention to the working of the public schools. We spend on these schools in New York about four milllons a year, and the sum is steadily increasing. Yet the pupils come out of them unfit ted for the work of earning their living, and the longer they remain under instruction the less adapted they are likely to be for the careers upon which circumstances compel them to enter. The great majority learn to read, write, and cipher, and they leave school and at once set out to make their living, while little or nothing which is of practical advantage to them in the struggle for existence upon which they enter at an older age, and lose the necessary outside training the others have got at the most teachable period of life. It is, therefore, at least very doubtful whether the money spent by the public on any except the most rudimentary instruction is not wasted under the present methods of conducting the schools. At most only a small minority want more than the elemen tary education, or can afford to stay to get more, and what they get at so much sacrifice of time they cannot put to practical use. When they are graduated they are usually all at sea as to an occupation, and soon find that a certificate of graduation is not a valuable recommendation for them. A system of public education which produces such re-

suits must be radically defective. But we do not believe that the plan of the Liverpool member of Parliament would work in actual practice. The worn children of the stifling tenements of London could not learn much in an industrial way at night schools. Before the school opened they would be too much exhausted for any profitable study.

## Not Hunting for Offensive Partisans.

It is reported from Washington that the hunt for offensive partisans is no longer very actively pursued. Removals and appoint ments are made, slowly enough, to be sure, but faster than hitherto, and the laborious difficult, and, to speak frankly, very mean business of convicting Republican officials of having been too Republican, is said to be somewhat depressed at present.

We sincerely hope that this is the case. It is a sufficint cause of removal in an official that he is a Republican. To attempt to make distinctions and degrees in partisanship was ill advised. It has had the effect to irritate the Republicans, without being of much use to the Democrats, who want all the offices held by Republicans, whether the latter have been red hot or lukewarm in their partisanship. Moreover, to show excessive partisanship by secret charges and witnesse s not an agreeable mode of proceeding.

We do not know how much truth there is n the report that the practice of tracking offensive partisans has been slackened or partially abandoned, but it cannot be abanioned too soon. As long as it is persisted in, the hands of Democratic officials appointed by the Administration in the place of offensive or inoffensive partisans will be substantially tied and the party capital of the Republicans increased. How far Democratic officials, necessary as their work may be to the party, will be allowed to work for it remains to be seen. They might go to the verge of offensive partisanship without hurting Democratic sensibilities, but on account of the start made by the Administration in the matter, it seems not improbable that they may be kept in check. The total abandonment of the well-intentioned but untenable position of the Administration as to partisanship, would open the way to giving the Democrats the benefit they ought to receive from even a partial control of the Federal offices, and would be a sign most welcome to the great majority of Demo-

crats that the removal of Republicans was o be regarded as a party and public neces sity for which no new reasons need be found

The Administration as a Bee Keeper. Our Democratic Administration is branch ng out into new ways, and the latest novel ty is the establishment of a Democratic bee eeping institution at Aurora, Illinois, under the auspices of the so-called Departmen of Agriculture. Mr. NELSON W. McLAIN has been appointed chief bee keeper in this new concern, whether with or without a preliminary civil service examination the public are not informed. He is instruct ed "to secure the introduction and domestication of such races of bees as are reported to possess desirable traits and characteris tics; to prove by experiment their value to the agriculture of the United States and their adaptation to our climate and honey-producing flora; to make experiments in crossing and mingling of races; to make experiments in artificial fertilization; to test the various methods of preparing bees for winter; to gather statistics concerning the bee-keeping industry in the United States; to make of servations concerning the varieties of honey producing plants; to study the true cause of disease and the best methods of prevent ing or curing them; and to obtain facts as to

the capacity of bees to injure fruit." Such is the programme of this new Demo cratic apiary, and we invite to it the attention of sensible men everywhere. What res son can there be for embarking the United States Treasury in this kind of business, except the desire to furnish pay for persons who want it, and to spend the public money in experiments that either are useless o rould otherwise be undertaken and carried through with greater zeal and success by

private persons? The practice of paternal government i carried very far indeed when a Democratic Administration is committed to such ab surdity as this. The best Government is that which governs least.

The Monument Should be in New York A very cranky and unreasonable view of the relations of New York city to the pro posed Grant monument is that of our es

teemed contemporary the New Haven Even-

ing Register, a journal which likes to be right, but sometimes falls: "New York's call for subscriptions in aid of a Gran emorial statue, to be erected, of course, in New Yor premature, if not impertinent. Though Gen. GRART' ody is to be temporarily laid away at Riverside Park, is not at all certain that subsequently it may not be re-moved to where it ought to be Washington. If New York wants a memorial statue let her build one, and not

sak the rest of the country to do it for her." There is not the slightest reason why dis approval of the site chosen for Gen. Grant's tomb should cause our contemporary to modify its interest in his monument or to look coldly upon New York's effort to raise the necessary funds. New York had no part in deciding where Gen. GRANT should be buried. That question was settled entirely the surviving members of Gen. GRANT's family, and the withholding of assistance to erect a memorial in this city is about equivalent to a refusal to accept their decision in the matter. It would be extreme ly improbable also, inasmuch as they have thought best to bury Gen. GRANT in Now York, that they should ever permit his body to be taken to Washington.

The place for the monument, therefore, is n New York. Moreover, a monument here Here in this country, too, the need of s necessary, as it is only in conjunction with such a feature that Gen. GRANT can legally be buried in Riverside Park at all.

> There is one man who has steadily risen n the affection and admiration of the Ameri an people. He holds no office and is not trying to get any. His name is ALLEN G. TRUE MAN. and he lives as a private citizen in the State of Ohio. People sometimes call him the Old Roman, but that is a more figure of speech. He is an American through and through.

The terms of the recent exchange of gold for fractional silver between our New York unknewn to some of our contemporaries. The Pribune said on Monday: "The banks have chosen to take the fractional currency in place of nearly all the gold loaned thus far. By means of the Treasury order providing for free ransportation to distant points fo taken from New York in the shape of fractional surrency, the banks are doubtless enabled listribute a considerable amount of that kind of currency in place of other money." Times yesterday remarked: "It is an act of solfprotection on the part of the banks. By taking certain amount of fractional silver, which they can use, they promote the chance of avoiding taking a much larger quantity of aliver dollars, which they cannot use. The out-of-town banks are responding freely to the proposed plan, and their replies indicate an efficient demand for fractional coin." And the Evening Post followed sujt: "The action of the New York banks in supplying gold to the United States Treasury in return for fractional silver seems likely to be justified as a business neasure, owing to an increased demand among the public for small sliver, and, if this prove be the case, both the Treasury and the put ic will be gainers" The fact is that the fractional coin received by the banks for their loss of gold to the Treasurer is, by express agreement, locked up in the Treasury vaults, and will not be withdrawn until after Dec. 1.

What if Aquita Jones of Indianapolis should some day be a Democratic candidate for some important public trust? Wouldn't

Democrats stand by him? In a small gale on Monday the Boston sloop, the Puritan, showed berself a worthy companionpiece for Boston's other pride, Joun L. SULLIVAN. She is what might be called a slugger among boats. She is greater than the Priscilla in a struggle with bruising seas and when the wind is mighty. But what if the day of the race for the America's cup should be peaceful and zenhyrous? Would the Puritan rival if her task were rather to coax the winds for a passage than to fight them? Is she indif-ferent to the weather, like the peerless Happho, or is she grumpy when the wind is light? That question, of course, will be settled by the gen-tlemen in charge before they pick out the competitor for the Genesta.

What has Mr. Roach done with all the money be Government has paid him !—St. Louis Republican. A good deal of it has gone into Republican campaign funds. That is the simple truth of

## Open the Boors of Tammany Hall.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that seems to be settled that John Kelly is to retire from he leadership of Tammany Hall, a thorough reorganiz tion is in order. New blood is imperatively demanded. The doors should be thrown wide open, and kept open. They should be thrown open so wide that not only Charles E. Loew, but andrew H. Green, Nelson J. Water. oury, Timothy J. Camppell, and above all, James D'Brien, could walk in. With the aid of these and simi-ar men. Tammany could be rescued from the political igmies now plotting its control, and placed on its old scksonian footing. Open the doors.

## Niagara Seconing Popular Again.

From the Ntagara Gazette. Since the islands have been opened free to be public they have been crowded as they used to be when the toll was low and the park less inviting. The heretofore crowded park is thus relieved. Thousands she have hereinfore refrained from visiting the moattactive sporat Niagara, now spend hours in the coo shades of the islands. The hope that a free Riagars would restore the popularity of this resort seems to s

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS. They Must Stand by the Party so Matter

who to Provident. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permi me to add a few words to the numerous com ments which have been elicited by the recent communication of your able correspondent, An Old-Pashioned Democrat."

If I have correctly apprehended the purpos of his strictures upon the policy of President Cleveland's Administration and his suggestions regarding the course to be pursued not only at our next State Convention, but also in the succeeding election, they are: First-The nomination of a candidate for Governor who shall be a pronounced representative of the Administration. Secondly-That the candidate so nominated shall be overwhelmingly defeated at the polls as a means of condemning the President's present policy, and thus constraining him to correct his mistakes and reform his methods. These recommendations of course, assume that a considerable number of Democrats are so hostlie to the methods now pursued as to make them willing to administer the rebuke in the manner suggested.

Now, while I may not differ with you as to the undemocratic methods pursued, and their lack of wisdom and prudence. I think I must dissent from the proposed remody. I consider the ultimate success of Democratic principles as paramount to the approval or condemnation of any one man, or of any set of men, and I know that their success can only be secured by the supremacy of the Democratic party. Hence whatever is likely to produce discord in the ranks of the party should be carefully avoided. Defeat of the party in this State in the approaching canvass would be far reaching and disastrous in its political consequences, not to be compensated by the gratification of rebuking the President.

I have a somewhat vivid recollection of the political failures of Tyler's, Fillmore's, and Johnson's Administrations, and the lesson they taught cannot be lost upon any intelligent observer of our political system. That lesson is that any effort on the part of the President to administer this Government according to his individual theories or caprices, without a strong and cooperating party at his back, will prove an ignominious failure; and that any public servant who assumes to be wiser than his party will surely come to grief.

These failures might be complacently endured if they only resulted in the discomfiture of individual ambition or conceit, but unhanpily, under our system of government, they give encouragement to our enemies and sow dissensions in our own ranks, and menace our supremacy. In the face of these facts it should be remembered that Democratic success has but just been secured, that the present Administration has just entered upon its responsible and delicate duties, and that we may not occupy such an eminence as will enable us to survey the whole field, comprehend the embarrasements, or appreciate the motives for political action; and open opposition at this time would seem harsh as well as premature.

Indeed, such a course would seem to partake oo much of that folly that prompted the old farmer to burn his barn to smoke out the rats. It would cost too much. I have an abiding hope that President Cleveland will soon see how utterly absurd it is to claim radical differences between Democratic and Republican methods and principles, and still try to administer Democratic government with the alien element of republicanism. As well might It be undertaken to run a peace congress by the persuasion of dynamite!

If the lessons of the past, the failures and discontents of the present, shall fail to produce a botter executive mind, then let the people, brough their representatives in Cong sembled, firmly demand the reason why Democrats are denied the fruits of their long struggle and final victory. But let us not precipitate party disruption by promature severity of consure, much less of rebuke.

Union of DEMOCRATS.

#### THE THRROR OF THE STENOGRAPHERS. The Boy. Phillips Bronks of Boston Paralyses the British Keparters.

From the Phonesis Journal The swiftest of English shorthand writers Mr. Thomas Allen Reed, thus describes his attempts to report the sermons of the Rev. Phillips Brooks, now preaching in England: "I bave never, in a long and varied experience, listened to a public orator, whether in the pulpit, on the platform, or even in a law court, where perhaps the rastest speaking is heard, who kept up such a continuous, uninterrupted flow of rapid articulation. However large the building, the speed of glibness, and the reporter no seemer puts pow to paper than he finds himself dashing forward helter-skelter, his energies taxed to the utmost to get up and maintain the necessary speed. He is eagerly expecting the end of the first sentence, where he naturally anticipates a pause. Vain expectation! The full stop is a grammatical -a. pression; it has no reality for the speaker or the writer One sentence ended the next begins, and, like the Dutch man's cork leg, the armon "goes on the same as before." Having recently had occasion to report Mr. Brooks, I have had the curiosity to note his exact speed. The sermone were accurately timed (by two watches in each case), and the words, as they appeared in the printed report in the Caristian World Pulpit, were carefully counted. One sermon, preached at Caterham, lasted thir-ty-five minutes, and the average rate of speed came out of the Caterbam sermon. Notwithstanding the size of the abbey, and the effort needed to articulate with sufficient distinctness to be heard, the sermon, which lasted thirty minutes, came out 213 words per minute. I re-peat, then, if any appiring young shorthand writer wishes to meet a forman worthy of his steel (or any other), pen or pencil, let him take an opportunity of at-tacking the Rev. Phillips Brooks of Boston, and the chances are that at the close of the ancounter he will find the taking of a Tarkish balls a samerfluous operaion. Portunately for the shorthand fraternity on this side of the Atlantic, Mr. Brooks does not often visit these shores. If he did, I am afraid that, instead of being co dially welcomed, he would be received, at least by the knights of the pen, with the greeting of the Quaker in Uncle Tom's Cabin " "Friend, thee isn't wanted here."

# The Koh-I-neer at Princess Beatrice's Wed-

From the London Times. While Wagner's bridal march swelled from the organ, the four Chamberlaina, walking backward, howed before the Queen, who with slow and stately step sacended the sale on the left of the bride, at whose right hand walked the Prince of Wales clad in the uniform of a Field Marshal. Her Majesty was attired in black satin, and among the jewels which she had on the

## Air Messa Montefore as a Mason.

From the Corner Stone. Masonry loses in him the foremost brother and most ardent advancer of the craft. Prior to his death he held the proud distinction of being the oldest living Mason, and one who was ever ready, aye anxious, o elevate its standing. To him it is due to a very large extent that Masonry to-day stands as the foremost pro moter of all that is good and moral in all lands of the globe. Masons here may honor themselves by placing a statue of this exemplary Mason in Central Park.

## A Correct Approclation.

The sketch of Gen. Grant which appeared in THE SUR of the 23d inst. is by far the best, most authentic, and the most scenrate of all the hundreds of thousands of columns that have been published shout the

COLD COMFORT FOR CATTLE MEN.

The President Tolls Them Very Plainly he Will Not Yield to Their Request. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President Cleveland to-day informed a delegation representing the cattle men that he would not modify his recent the leased lands in Cherenne and Arapahos reservation within forty days. The delegation. consisting of Senator Cockrell and Representaive John M. Glover of Missouri : R. D. Heintar C. C. Rainwater, W. B. Thompson, and H. M. Pollard of St. Louis; Mayor Moore, Seth Mobrey, C. Wood, T. B. Bullene, and Dr. M. Mumford of Kansas City; Mr. Torrey of Providence; Col. B. B. Denman of Washington, and G. R. Peck of Topeka, called at the White House at 4 P. M. and met the President in the library

Senator Cockrell introduced ex-Representative Pollard, who presented to the President a memorial in behalf of the parties interested. The memorial recites that the land was rented from the Indians with the sanction of 25,000 head of cattle on the land, on which they 25.000 head of cattle on the land, on which they had made large range improvements. The lessees do not know where they can drive their cattle at short notice to find other ranges. It is impossible to secure and locate other lands within the time allowed. Neither can they collect in so short a time the requisite number of men and horses to drive the cattle out of the Indian Territory. Other difficulties were mentioned, and the memorial concluded:

We only solicit that measure of returning to the We only solicit that measure of projection to cur property which is accorded to other established inter-esta. The enforcement of the present order can only re-suit in great injury to ourselves as well as to others with whom we have business relations.

suit in great injury to corseives as well as to others with whom we have business relations.

Several gentlemen spoke on the question.

This application, as I understand it, "said the President finally," is that eattle be allowed to remain on the reservation until next spring.

Col. Denman, representing one of the largest ranches in the reservation, replied: "We will move at once and make such progress as we can. We ask time until spring in which to finish the business. We are determined to get out as soon as we can."

There is one point that seems to escape your attention, gentlemen," the President said.

That part is before my eye, and it is the public interest. We have lately seen what fear can be created by thirty or forty Indians. Within two hours a letter has come to my desk from the Governor of Kansas urging that the troops on the border of that State should not be withdrawn. The highest officer in the army, one experienced in Indian affairs, reports the situation in the Territory, and says that the cause of the irritation is the presence of the cattle mon." The President continued:

A sectionfor the country containing 4,250,087acres was set apart for the Indians. Only one-tenth, 400,000 A section of the country containing 4,250,0xqacres was set apart for the Indians. Only one-tenth, 400,0x acres, is left. They are crowded down to the agencies. Some of this may have been secured with the consent of the Indians. It is apparent to me, as it is to you, that this state of affairs cannot continue. Two interests are in conflict. Which shall give way? On the one side we have public peace, public security, and the safety of lives. On the other side are your interests. The former, gentlemen, must be considered, though private interests after.

gentlemen, must be considered, though private interests. The question of putting off this removal mutil mext. The question of putting off this removal mutil mext spring is inadmissible. The order cannot be modified. I want to see some diligence in complying with the order. Twelve days have passed. Preclous time is lost. An effort was unde after the order was issued to secure an extension of time. A descaich was sent, saying, in the most positive terms, that the order could not be modified. Here you are, after twelve days have passed. If any indulgence is shown it must be an application in specific cases, with evidence that an effort has been made to comply with the order. If your interests led you out of the territory instead of in, I cannot help but think you would find some way out is the specified time. So would find some way out is the specified time. So would find some way out is the specified time. So would find some way out is the specified time. So the cattle off. No argument will induce must obtain the what has been done. Some loss and inconvenience will no doubt follow, but there is an interest greater than yours which must receive stiention.

The delegation, upon the conclusion of the President's reply, left the Executive Mansion,

Thore's cold comfort in his words, said one of the cattlemen, as he walked through the White House grounds to the street.

"We walked up and we waiked down," replied another.

We walked up and we walked down," re-piled another.

The majority of the delegation started for home to-night. They are unanimous that the cattle cannot be removed without great pe-cuniary loss within the forty days' limit.

#### THE OSWEGO CUSTOM HOUSE.

The New Collector to Institute Needed E forms-Democrats Not Quite Batisfied. Oswego, Aug. 4 .- Collector Poucher will sasume the duties of his office on the 15th of August. It is announced that he will make no more appointments than are absolutely essential for the transaction of business, and that he rôle of fitness will be applied in all cases. All sinecures will be lopped off, and every man who draws pay will have to render full service othe Government. There is no doubt that this will disappoint many Democrats who have regarded the Custom House as an asylum for regarded the Custom House as an asylum for their declining years, as has been the previous history of the institution. It is not many years since a Collector of Customs here, after an investigation, was obliged to reimburse the Government in the sum of \$9,000 or more on account of the editors and renortors of a Republican paper who were on the Custom House pay roll but performed little or no service. This is an example of the way in which the customs service has been managed here, In the fall of the voar, as the political campaign approached, it has been the practice to add about fifty men to the force, estensibly on account of the barley season, which is the only period in which the port of Oswego does its old-time lake business. The application of the new rule will save the Government many thousands of dollars annually at this place alone.

## George B. Sloan Again on Dock.

Oswiczo, Aug. 4.—In Republican circles the chief stir thus far is over the numination of a State Sen-ator from this district, which is composed of Jefferson and Oswego counties. The former has had the Senator the office again. George B. Sloan and Mannister Worts are the chief Oswego county candidates. Mr. Bloan has managed to secure the influence of the old Statiwart faction on various grounds, some of which are outside of politics, and, being an original Half Breed, hopes to old his followers of that clan up to his support. There is difficulty, however, in this county in making these two elements mix and coherc. Mr. Sloan is recognised as the friend of Warner Miller, and it is ead that his deaire to go to the State Senate is mainly that he may be of assistance to his old chief. This is not, to all Republicans in these parts, a satisfactory reason why Mr. Sloan should be supported. Mr. Worts is the candidate of the young men of the party, who are numerous and nituential. He is a well-known business man, has aduthistered the local offices which he has held satisfac

## A Catholic Criticism of Miss Cleveland's Book.

From the Catholic Mirror. We are sorry that the lady of the White House has written either so ignorantly or so mallelously. We do not think she intended to wound Catholics. She be-longs to the transcendental New England school of peculiar people, who, under the plea of speaking out what they think, often speak without thinking at all, without studying the subject they are talking about. The fear-less motto they adopt is an excellent one, but it is a twoadged sword in the hands of an ill-trained intellect. It cuts both ways. A man, or a woman either, when adopting it, ought to make sure they are right before

going shead.

We have no unkindly feeling for Miss Cleveland, aithough she has stricken that which is dearer to us than our own self-our Spiritual Mother. But we do most gravely think that the publication of this book, at this particular juncture, is a most unfortunate thing. Had it been printed two years ago, it would have faller still-born from the press; just now it is being apread broadcast over the country, its popularity being derived from the aircumstances aiready indicated, and every-where it is carrying a profound misconception of the Catholic Church. We might go on to speak of the lit-orary corruption it will produce by its stilled, unnatural style, coupled with shallow thinking, and a morbid opit-mism in human nature. But the lesser evils are swal-lowed in the greater one—the gratuious insuit which Miss Cleveland, the lady of the White House, offers the

## Well Pitted for the Honor.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
The name of Roscoe Conkling naturally sugrests itself when mention is made of a national ore gesis itself when mention is made of a national oration on the life and character of Gen. Grant. We know of no other man so well fitted for the task. Mr. Conkling's speech before the Chicago Convention is the most cloquent atterance which the death of the old commander has called up from the past. It is, of course, liable to objectious arising from the partisan nature of the contest of which it was an emphatic part. Mr. Conkling could now address himself to ble event theme. could now address himself to his great theme in a broader and history, and could produce an oration which would go down to history with the best pieces of English and American composition of that class.

## Mand S.'s Driver Thinks She Can Do Better.

From the Cieveland Leader and Herald.

Mr. Bair, the driver of Maud B., does not think the track over which she trotted on Thursday was fast, and says it supped under her feet. "Do you think that 2 06% is her best possible time?" was asked of him.
"No. I do not," was his earnest reply. "She will trot

in 2.07 before snow files if we find a perfect day and track. It is pretty certain also that also will trot in 2.06 within the next thirty days." Treat promptly cramps, diarrhos, Asiatic cholers, and all bowel affections with Dr. Jeyne's Carminstive Balenn, and you will obtain speedy relief, and promets a certain curs.—445. IN WESTMINSTER ABBET.

Cason Farrar's Funeral Address on Grant LONDON, Aug. 4.-The Grant memorial serrice in Westminster Abber this afternoon was an imposing event. The edifice was crowded with a congregation, nearly every member of which was a distinguished person. Among the attendants were Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Earl of Iddesleigh, Earl Cranbrook, Mr. Forater, Sir Lyon Playfair, and a great number of peers and members of the House of Commons There were also present Prime Minister Salisbury, the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army: the Marquis of Lorne, Gan. Lord Wolseley, Schor Martinez, Chillan Ambassador to England: and Chief Justice Waite, ex-Attorney-General Benjamin H. Browster, Senator Edmunds, Senator Hawley, and other prominent Americans. Queen Victoria was represented at the service by her equerry. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Edinburgh were

also represented by equerries. The order of the service was as follows: 1. Schuberts "Peneral March." 2. The funeral procession up the nave of the Cathedral to the choir. 3. The opening of the burial service. 4. The Nucleith Panin. 5. The day's lesson. 6. Funeral sermon by Canon. Farrar, 7. Spohr's annhem. "Blest are the Departed." R. Handel's anthem. "His Body is Buried in Pence." 9. The two concincing prayers of the burial service. 10. Blessing. 11. The Dead March in Saul.

The funeral address by Canon Farrar was most impressive, and was listened to in almost preathless silence. His text was Acts xill., 86.

The funeral addross by Canon Farrar was most impressive, and was listened to in almost breathers silence. His text was Acts xili., 36. He said:

"Eight years have not passed since the late Dean Stanley, whom Americans so loved and honored, was walking around this Abbey with Geo. Grant, explaining its wealth of great memorials. Notither of them had nearly attained the allotted span of human life. Both might have hoped that many years would clapse belors descending to the great soldier whose sun as the stanley fell asleen. To-day we assemble at the obsequies of the great soldier whose sun as while it was yet day, and at whose funeral service in America tens of thousands are assembled at this moment to mourn with the weeping family and friends. I desire to speak simply and directly, with generous appreciation, but without idle flattery, of him whose death has made a nation muourn. His private life, his faults or failings of character, whatever they may have been belong in no sense to the world. They are before the judgment of God's merelful forgiveness. We will touch only upon his public actions and service.

"Upon a bluff overlooking the Hudson his monument will stand, recalling to future generations the dark page in the nation's history which he did so much to close."

After eloquently tracing Gen, Grant's boyhood and manhood, the speaker continued:

"If the men who knew him in Galena—obscure, silent, unprosperous, unambitious—had said, if any one had predicted that he would become twice Fresident and one of the foremost men of the day, the prophecy would have seemed extravagantly ridiculous. But such careers are the glory of the American continuent; they show that the people have a sovereign insight into intrinsic force. If Rome told with pride that her Dictators came from the President who, whonfasked what would be his coat-of-arms, answered proudly, mindful of his carly struggles. A pair of shirt sloeves." The many record line answer of the President how when a strong to the accident of birth. America has had

true man derives a patent of nobleness direct from God. Was not the Lord for thirty years a carponter in Nazaroth? Lincoln's and Garfield's and Grant's early conscientious attention to humble duties litted them to become kings of men.

The year 1861 saw the outbreak of the most torrible of modern wars. The hour came, and the man was nueded. Within four years Grant commanded an army vasier than had ever before been handled by man. It was not luck, but the result of inflexible faithfulness, indomitable resolution, sleopless energy, fron purpose, persistent tonacity. He rose by the dupward gravitation of natural fitness. The very soldiers became impregnated with his spirit. Gen. Grant has been grossly and unjustly called a butcher. He loved peace and hated bloodshed. But it was his duty at all costs to save the country. The struggle was not for victory, but for existence; not for glory, but for life or death. In his silence determination, and clearness of insight Grant resembled Washington. In the heartness of insight Grant resembled Washington. In the heartness of an interest heartness of the heartness of a mighty nation that the war of 1861 was a necessary, a blessed work. The Church has never refused to honor the faithful soldier fighting for the cause of his country and his God. The cause for which Grant fought—the unity of a great people, the freedom of a whole race—was as great and noble as when at Lexington the embattled farmers fired the shot which resounded around the world. The South accepted a bloody arbitrament. But the rancer and fury of the past are buried in oblivion. The names of lee and Jackson will be a common heritage with those of Garfield and Grant Americans are no longer Northerners and Southerners, but Americans are no longer Northerners and Southerners, but Americans are no longer hortherners and Southerners, but Americans are no longer northerners and southerners, but were they may have been, be written on water. Who can tell if his closing hours of the more field of the more field by his

#### A Pen Picture of Sam Jones. From the Courier-Journal.

Imagine a slenderly built man, about the medium height, weighing, possibly, 140 pounds, and who, although 38 years old, appears 50, but retains the erect naturally dark and tanned by the sun, with black, faver-ish eyes, black bair, and a thin moustache, so black that it seems dyed; clothe him in a plain business suit that may have been picked up in any ready-made store, a standing collar, frayed at the corners, a black tie, a com-morphace straw hat, and cheap shoes: staring, intensely black eyes, the most prominent feature of the thin, restless face, which looks prematurely aged, and yet italays a wonderful vitality in every glar

#### Mr. Gladstone's Voice. From the London Lancet.

Mr. Gladstope's voice is of interest to the na-Mr. Gladstope's volce is of interest to the ha-tion and so other nations; a loarseness, therefore, which isight be excused, and even mere is some orators, is a public saxiety to his case. We are glad to be able to ex-press a favorable opinion about it. It is being carefully treated by hir Andrew Clark and Dr. Feitz Senion, whose special aptitude is such a matter all will recognize. These physicians find Mr. Gladstone to have a slight but somewhat obstinate and chronic catarrh of the laryux. They origin sortize rest of the volce, and already there is decided improvement. We can only express our hope that Mr. Glustones will not be induced by any of those followers of his, whose ardor is more spiarent than their independent, to disregard the advice of his physicians, lost he injure the voice gion the integrity of which much may yet depend for the future elignity of political life and discussion in these realms.

## The President's Movements

WARHINGTON, Aug. 4.—It was decided to-day that the President and his Cabinet would leave Wash-ington on Friday afternoon for New York to take part in the funeral of Gen. Grant. Immediately after, the President, accompanied by Co. Lamont, will go to Albany and remain there until Monday, when the President will start for the Adtrondack Mountains. Dr. Ward of Albany will go to the mountains and probably Co. Lamont of the Mountains and probably Co. Lamont of the President will accompany to the President will be the Co. Lamont of the President of the Mountains of the Co. Lamont of the President of the Mountains of the Co. Lamont of the Mountains of the President of the President of the Cabinet, one or more of whom will remain at the cepital throughout the susmer. No mail will be sent to him except such as requires immediate action on his part. All the members of the Cabinet except secretary Manning will return to Washington after the Innern. Secretary Manning will go from New York to Watch Hill, Cons., where he will spend several weeks. a the funeral of Gen. Grant. Immediately after, the Pres

NEW ARMY OF OFFICEHOLDERS

Republicans Rapidly Making Way for the Falthful Democracy,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- One of the business centres of the country just now is a small room at the southeast corner of the Post Office Department building. Here at a desk piled high with neatly flied documents sits Col. Stevenson, the successor of Mr. Malcolm Hay as First Assistant Postmaster-General. It is one of the principal functions of this officer to the country. A few hold their commissions from the President direct, but nine-tenths at from the President direct, but nine-tenths at least of all the Postmasters are designated by the First Assistant Postmaster-General, hence that officer holds great patronage at his disposal. For several months, however, after the Cleveland Administration came into nower the course of the department gave rise to doubts if this patronage would be used in the interest of the Democratic party. Mr. Hay was an invalid and much of the time was absent from the office. The trouble, however, was deeper than that. It was said that the Administration opposed the policy of wholesale chances, and that it was necessary to show that the Republican incumbents of office had made an indecent use of their position, or were for some business

oposed the policy of wholesale changes, and that it was nocessary to show that the Republican incumbents of office had made an indecent use of their position, or were for some business reason unfit, before a change could be made, it was under these circumstances that the phrase offensive partisan became familiar and passed into a proverb.

But if such a policy dictated at one time the course of the Administration, it is not too much to say that it has now been practically abandoned. Stated broadly, it can be said that the 55,000 Postmasters of the country are to be chosen from among Democrate, because they are Republicans; and the present Republican incumbents are to be removed because they are Republicans; and the changes are to be made in descruce to what is known as political influence. That such a policy underlays the department's action has appeared very clearly from the work of Col. Stevenson for the past few days. Beginning with a few score of appointments, he speedily increased the daily grist into the hundreds. Saturday's list rose to 188, yesterday's to 240, and to-day's to equal figures. Hore was a practical proof that carried dismay to those who expected that President Clevsland would see to it that Republican officeholders, even outside the operation of the civil service rules, were removed only for business reasons. These Mugaumps explained the daily volley of removals on the ground that the President was hurrying up all necessary appointments before losing himself in the woods. Another explanation was that the appointments were largely to fill vacancies, in which cases it was to be expected that Democrats would be selected. But neither of these explanations was satisfactory. Col. Revenson is not going fishing, and an inspection of the lists shows that the appointments are mainly in place of men removed.

"My aim," said Col. Stevenson to-day, "is to fill the fourth-class Fost Offices with Democrats of high personal character and business capacity, who are vouched for by the local leaders of the pa

#### BUNNEAMS.

-It is a curious fact that since the dark -The pavilion of Henry IV. at St. Germain

-In Saline county, Neb., two weeks ago, a woman closed her husband's eyes on Monday, buried him on Wednesday, and married his successor on Friday. -Florence, Turin, and Rome having enjoyed the honor of being the capital of Italy, the Neapolitans are now loudly pressing the cisius of Naples

-John S. Wise, Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, is the greatest admirer of dogs in the State, and never misses a dog show. -Liszt, the greatest of planists, is very

poor, but absolutely refuses to give concerts to make money. If is only revenue is a small pension from a German princess. -An American expert, who has travelled n both countries, asserts that the speed of Rugilals trains

, on the average, one-fourth greater than that of

-A Missouri editor, sollciting subscriptions to his paper, declares that a neglect to take in terest in reading the news of the day is an infallible ymptom of early death. -An Italian engineer says that if Gari-

baids's favorite project for improving the Roman campagna should ever be carried out, it would yield homes for a million of peasants. -Prince Bismarck recently told a Russian diplomatist that he had decided never again to use to-bacco in any form, and that he regarded cigarette smoking as extremely noxious, and ridiculous to boot.

-Only two of the Delaware and Hudson's employees submitted to the tests for color blindness proved unable to distinguish signals, and one was as The Afghans eat onlone as we do ap-

ples. The cause of the recent attack by the Russians can therefore be easily understood. They were obliged to use their guns to keep the Afghans from coming within halling distance.

-Fired with emulation of Evangelist S Jones, the Rev. Job Cooley, a Methodist minister at Spring Pince, Tenn., preached a vigorous sermon to his flock, remarking that if they didn't like his style they could leave. In five minutes Mr. Cooley was alone. -It is announced on authority that the

Garman Government has in preparation a bill excluding from the succession to German through all princes of foreign nationality. This bill, which will affect both the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge, will probably be passed in the autumn. -The Governor of Kilmalnham Jall was lately recognized by Mr. Heaty, M. P., in the lobby of the House of Commons, and received the heartlest greeting. Other Irish members, who had formerly been

well for both sides. -Dr. Delaunay, an eminent French physician, says that the most general position in sleep is on the right side. Dreams which come to a sleeper in that

position, he says, as a rule are illogical, absurd, full of vivacity and exaggeration. Those which come to a sleeper who lies upon his left side, in Delaunay's opinion, are not only less abourd, but also more intelligent. They are apt to be concerned with recent actual events and less with reminiscences.

—A patriarchal couple named Ledger, who have done much to make up for shortcomings of many of their countrymen and women in repopulating France, are now living at Rozey-Belval in the Alene. They have

had twenty-seven children, of whom twenty-five are living, and three are serving in the army in Tonquin. The father and mother, aged respectively 73 and 68, cuitivate a farm, aided by six other sone. Of their twenty-seven children twenty-one were boys. -Bishop Turner, a prominent colored Georgian, urges the young men of his race to seek homes in the Government lands of the West instead of

clinging to the Kastern cities and engaging in occupa-tions too often service. He says: "You might take the brightest young man in Georgia and let nim come out of Harvard or Yale with a diploma as large as a bed street, but after he has blacked boots for three months at a hotel his manhood is gone for life." -A man of 79 and a woman of about the same age were married recently in the vicinity of East Greenwich, R. I. The couple are old lovers, having been

engaged to each other more than half a century age, but a quarrel ensued, and they separated. Each however, married, and has rabed a family. Death broke into hoth families, and the old lovers were again free, which fact having come to the ears of the groom, he hunted up his early sweetheart, a meeting was arranged for, and -London is now a city of gardens. Even

in the heart of the city proper you are constantly stam-bling on werdant nooks bright with dowers. Comfortable benches abound, which are usually well filled, more especially in such a delightful summer as that with which who after luncheon seek their repose with a cigarette and newspaper, for a precious half hour. The ground -Though the laws of propriety are so rig-

orously strict in Mexico that a gentleman may not ride in the same carriage with the lady to whom he is be-trothed, yet most desperate filtrations are openly in-dulged in to an extent which would put to blush New York, Chicago, or San Prancisco. Following a schorita up and down the promenade and staring intentiy in her the happens to have owier devoted swains and it not unfrequently happens that duels are the result size is

-In a Parliamentary report, some years age, on the condition of the defret known as "the Black Country," in Mid-Engiand the inspector wrote: "Adultary is the rule rather toun the exception, and incest is fearfully common." Torre is no reason to sup-pose that much improvement has taken there. A man-ter galvanizer was lately brought before a magnification or turning his wife out of doors. It appeared that for tend when the said children were bern. Asked whether he preferred to live with his wife or the other woman.